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## PILGRIMAGES IN FRANCE.

THE SACRED HEART AT PARAT-LE-MONIAL. NUMEROUS ATTENDANCE-THE PARISIANS' DAY-DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONTES-PILGRIMAGE

Paris, July 2.—Among all French phenomena the Religious Revival now in ever-accelerating progress is, to take the lowest view of it, one of the most curious, I was about to write, astonishing. To epitomize a record of its merely outward and visible eigns, so numerous are they, would outgo the limits of a single letter. In this I will only pretend to speak of one class of them, pilgrimages, and, indeed, mainly of but one pilgrimage or series of pilgrimages, where thousands duly journey from all parts of France throughout the just past month of June, to Paray-le-Monial. So far as some reading and other inquiry and these limits enable, I try to state, not discuss, facts. Let me begreaders to keep in mind that this French Religious Movement is, in itself, a very important event. Whether a hopeful for desperate one for France, a cased nerves, and political intrigue—these are questions that as many classes of minds and parties here have ready-made answers to, with which for the moment I have nothing to do. They do not affect the patent pres-

I already spoke in the Automo of last year more than once of these numerous pilgrimages to different French
shrines of Our Lady. These are continued this year.
more numerous, more thoroughly systematized, more

of the 20th June had a distinctively Parisian and popular character, those of the 22th were otherwise as
marked by a peculiarly solemn, select, national seal. fashionable, so to speak-by which I do not mean less | On that day fifty members of the National Assembly sincere. Yet we are not at the "hight of the season," which does not come till after harvest. It is a return, as more than one enthusiastic reporter writes, to the way ticket substituted for staff and scollop-shell, and reduced fares with cramped knees in crowded cars for parched peas and locomotion with genu-flexions. But what distinguishes the pilgrimage to Paray is the fresh impulse it received from and gives to the worship of (or Devotion to) the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Paray, a small town of Burgundy in the Bishopric of Autun, is the sent of that Convent of the Visitation made illustrious two, hundred years ago by the holy life, miraculous conversation, and death within its walls, of the since semi-canonized Marie Alacoque Hitherto ignorant persons, curious to know particulars of the marvelous worth and works of that saintly lady, are referred to her Life by Lauguet, to the are joined in sentiment with us. We ask you to pardon quaintly sincere Memoire of her by the two "Cotem-porary" sisters, to her published letters, and then if they will (but better not) to Grasset and sneering Voltaire. Enough now to say that, owing to repeated interviews granted her in personal presence by Jeaus, and to our Lord's constant pressure, Marie Alaceque, made par-taker in a sort of His Sacred Heart, did obtain at last the public institution of the worship of the Sacred Heart | the omnipotence of your grace and your holy love. about 16-9, almost the exact pre-centennial anniversary The pilgrimage to Paray ran through all the days of

marked by the arrival of one or more worshipful bands representing the faithful of this and that great town or remoter diocese. In large part, these came with red crosses or figures of a heart visible on their dresses. Of the proceedings on two of these days I have taken some pains to obtain the best orthodox accounts. Of the first of these two, June 20, which was par excellence the Parisian day, the Abbé Rouquette, giving himself the scantiest needful hours to rest from the fatigues of the railway journeys (each of half n day or whole night), and of the intermediate whole day of proceeding, praying and singing in loco, sat himself straightway to write down an account, quickly published in a pamphlet of nearly 100 pages, which for graphic, racy, readable quality need put the common late run of "our own correspondent" to the bli all the remarkable cleverness and higher merits of his account, it has its trade-mark, its "our or as account, it has been accounted as the control of the control However, if the Abbé may have raised numerals some thing to the hight of his own expitation, and colored other facts with something of his own warmin of feeling, these

authorities rate the throng that day at 30,000, of whom 1,200 were priests, and 5,000, priests and laymen, were senied, each by a delegation with its distinctive banner borne in advance. The others came from widely sep-arated parts of France and of Alsace-Lorraine. There were 150 banners, some of costly material and very cauning handlwork, representing parishes, congrega tions, and other pious associations, guilds, cities, brshop rics. The one from Orleans bore the Sacred Heart of one side and Jeanne d' Are on the other; that of ou deep sinning, repentant Belleville ithese words: "Mo Dien, Pardon!" The sense with elight variation in phrase of numerous mottoes was: "Sacred Heart! Save France. Free the Pope !" One from Alsace was in black and gold, having the cross in crape, a sword piercing signo vinces," and below, "Sacred Heart of Jesus. Say, France. Restore to us our Country;!" From Motz black and gold, craped, came the words: "Sacred Heart of Jesus, Save ne'l' Two banners camfrom Spain, one with this inscription "Corazon de Jesu. Liberta a Pio IX. y Salvada a España." One other banner merits exceptional notice one not made for this occasion-its pristine elegance something frayed and faded with winter wind and weather and girriously discolored, "for," as our Abbé writes in his figurative way, "it has been hundated under which ex-Pontifical Zonave Gen. Charette and his Bretons fought in the war of 1870-71, and which now h and a delegation of 150 of his followers depose as an expression of gratitude on the shrine of the beatified Marie Aiaconne-"Perhaps to resume and bear It high again one day in battles better prepared for, but not more

The long June day, till after evening fell, was, except a brief vacation for a frugal meal or two, busily devoted to religious ceremonies. Mass beginning at midnight, was celebrated at more than twenty altars, in the parish church, within the monastery and without. Each of these alters was surrounded by a dozen pricats, counting the minutes while awaiting their turn of office. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon masses were still going on. op of Autum had authorized all priests present (1,200) to administer the Sacrament of Penitence; so that every here and there, by a column of the church or behind a door, might be seen the edifying spectacle of a priest giving absolution to pilgrims. There were processions defiling through the monastery and its grounds, past the various places made hely by the works and ecstatic visions there of the Beatified Marie Alacoque or the personal appearance to her there, 200 years ago, of the Lord Jesus. Among these places was "the little plot where she was charged to keep the she ass and its foal that, while our Lord was talking to his spouse, straggled away to browse in the reserved garden; this constrained this child of exact obedience to quit the Divine Master and His heavenly converse to run and attend to those animals as she had been ordered. But the Savier of men withheld her, and told her that they would do no harm, as indeed it proved, for there was found no expected trace of the havon they had made," [See PUnivers for June 3 of this year.]

There are sermons and other plous discourses, full of unction, listened to in sympathetic, devout silence, pauser sometimes filled with great murmurs and even loud applausive shouts. One of these was an elequent improv sation by the eminent pulpit orator Father Felix. His text was the refrain of the great Hymn of the Sacred Heart, the Marseillaise of this religious campaign :

Dieu de Clemence, O Dieu Vainqueur, Sauvez Rome et la France Au nom du Sacré Cœur.

"We applanded and we wept," writes the Abbé "especially at that portion of the discourse where the speaker addressed himself directly to the Zouaves. And, as always when one meets that chosen battalion, the thought of the Pontiff for whom they were first raised up presents itself to the mind and heart, I confess with

brave survivors,' exclaimed the orator, 'guard' well this flag, for a something tells that you will have one day to bear it again on the field of battle, which then will be the field of victory. You will save France by your flag." Further on, Alsace and Lorraine were exhorted to wait in trustful hope of restoration. At the close of OF DEPUTIES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. each of the five or six divisions of this address, then the regular correspondent of the tribune. a thousand voices broke out in chorus, "Dieu de Clémence," etc. Here, translated into rude prose, are the first two stauras of this hymn, whose notes from myriad voices uncensingly rose heavenward through the June air. "Fity, my God! it is for our country that we pray at the foot of this altar. Her arms bound and face braised, she has raised her eyes to heaven. Pity, my God! On a new Calvary grouns the Head of your Church in tears. Make glorious the Successor of Peter by a triumph equal to his sufferings." The formal were closed by an address from the Bishop of Antun, the great congregation, at five different pauses, all responding, "Lord Thou art our Father; Thou shalt forever be our king; and at the close; "Vive Jesus Christ, Savior of the world! Vive his adorable heart! Vive the Immaculate Virgin, Queen of France! Vive our Holy Father the dawning real vitality or the disturbed ghost of the dead past, foreboding death, or idle transient product of diswent on till night, when, after already one ride of twelve or more hours since yesterday, and all the doings of this day through the glad fatigues of which they were up borne by the joy of our hearts, the Parisian pilgrum

took cars for their long return ride.

If, as the good Abbé pointedly insists, the pious fête of the 20th June had a distinctively Parisian and popuwith the railying badge of the Pilgrims of the Sacred Heart on their deputed breasts, and bearing their proper banner, came, for their own part and in the name of 150 detained subscribing colleagues, and, by a sort of selfdeputation, in the name of the Assembly and of France, to consecrate themselves at the shrine of Marie Alacoqu to the worship of the Sacred Heart. There is room left to mention but the two distinguishing features of the ceremonies that day. After mass and communion in the convent chapel, in which all the deputies took part, M. de Beleastle (a forward chief in the ranks of the Legitimist Right at Versailles) rose and uttered " with visible emotion, but in firm tones," the following declaration: "In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghest. Amen. Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, we come to consecrate ourselves to you, ourselves and our colleagues who us all the evil that we have done, and to pardon also all those who live estranged from you. For such part as we can take in it, and in the measure that be longs to us we also consecrate to you by all the strength of our desire, France, our well beloved country, with all its provinces, with its works of faith and charity. We ask you to reign over her by And we, pilgrims of the Sacred Heart, adorers and copartakers of your great Sacrament, most faithful disciple of the infallible See of Saint Peter, whose fête we are giad to celebrate to-day, we consecrate ourselves hast month. Beside the constant general throughng to your service, O Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, hum from near and far, almost every day was particularly bly asking of you the grace to be entirely yours in this bly asking of you the grace to be entirely yours in this world and in the world to come. Amen. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

From the address of the Bishop of Antan, responsive to this remarkable declaration, I will quote but briefly: "Yes, you represent here the National Assembly; our Catholic Deputies are the head and the heart of it, and it so is, despite of all our social apostacies, of all our revolutions, of all our misfortunes, that after all, the truly French Assembly can but be Christian and Catholic. Blessed s ye for thus raising up again the flag of the old faith of our fathers. Many three since you are assembled at | is as follows: "The National Bank in the City of ---Versaliles you have asked pardon of God for the crimes of Erance. Many times you have made amende honorable to the Sacred Heart of Jesus for our long ingratifudes heaped up above all in the last to United States. P. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States. One of my modern predecessors [raneyrand] in States. Juo. Allison, stegister of the Treasury." this glorious see [of Autub] had the misfortune to On the new note the signatures of the bank betray the Church and become the man of the Revolureturned deputies repel with impatient warmth, with an have in them a notable political quality. But to present some hostile and friendly explanations of what they are and mean, and to follow the French Religious Movement in the ceremomes of the 20th at 20,500. I should say to a little in a few further pligrimages and other manithe crediting of this cipher, that other well-accepted | fostations, I must run into next week and another letter.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. THE NEW MINISTRY-DEBATE ON THE NEW CONSTI-TUTION-CONFLICTING REPORTS CONCERNING THE ENGAGEMENTS ABOUT IGUALADA. MADRID, July 20, 1973.

The members of the new Ministry were preented to the Cortes to-day. The following is the official list, in which there are some changes from the one telegraphed vesterday :

Senor N. Salmeron, President. Schor Fernando Gonzalez, Minister of Finances.

Senor Soler, Minister of State. Senor Rodriguez, Minister of Justice.

Gen. Gonzalez, Minister of War.

Señor Maisonave, Minister of the Interior. Señor Oviedo, Minister of the Marine.

Senor Palanca. Minister of the Colonies. Senor Gondalez, Minister of Public Works,

President Salmeron made a statement of his policy which he said would be in favor of the Federal Repub ic, and in no way reactionary. He regretted the revo onary declarations of the cantons, and declared it would be the Government's duty to suppress dema-

gogues as well as Carrists.

Sefior Castelar will probably be elected President of the Cortes, although Gil Davez is put forward as the andidate of the new Government. It is reported that the Radicals will support the Re-

publican policy of order. The troops of the garrison serenaded Gen. Gonzale: ast night. A deputation consisting of members of the Cortes, generals, and other officers of the army and

overnment waited upon him and congratulated him on his remaining in office. The Civil Guard is to be increased to 40,000 men MADRID, July 20, 1873.
The Provinces of Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, and Catalonia have proclaimed themselves independent can-tons, in anticipation of the adoption of the new Federal

Constitution. Declarations of independence were issued at Sevilla, Cadiz, and Barcelona. A Republican volunteer has shut himself up in the powder magazine at Estella, and threatens to blow it

up rather than surrender to the Carlists. MADRID, Saturday, July 19, 1873. During the debate on the ministry to-day great excite-ment and alarm were occasioned in the Cortes by the explosion of an Oisinl bomb at the door. Who perpe trated the outrage, or what was the object, is not

In the Cortes debate was opened to-night on the new Constitution, which consists of 101 clauses. Senors Rios Rosas and Romero Robledo made speeches against it. It is reported that the discussion will continue several

The Budget Committee have fixed the maximum pen sion to retired civil officials at \$800 per ann Gen. Lagunero has resigned the command of the Republican forces in the Province of Biscay.

The Carlists have been repulsed before the town of Estella. It is reported that Don Carlos has ordered his forces not to interfere with communication on the line of the Northern Railway.

A telegram from Barcelona announces that the work-men who left the factories have returned to their employment. The Captain-General of Barcelona has authorized the citizens to organize for protection against the operations of the International Society.

BAYONNE, July 20, 1873. Don Carlos is at Irorita near Elizondo in Navarre, about 20 miles north of Pampeluna.

LONDON, Saturday, July 19, 1873. A special edition of The Daily News, issued this afternoon, announces that a large Carlist force has been defeated by the Government troops at Igualada, in the "Five "Egies! Vice to Prance! Vice Pie IX." 'Oh, Province of Barcelona, after a battle of 15 hours' dura-

## AMERICANS AT VIENNA.

THE FOURTH OF JULY BANQUET.

Reports regarding the battle at Igualada, on Friday, vary greatly, according as they come from Madrid and Government forces or by Carlist channels through Perpignan. All agree that the place was attacked by the united Carlist columns, under Prince Alphonse, and that there was desperate fighting for eighteen hours. One part of the population assisted in the defense and the other part sympathized with the Carlists. Madrid reports state the result both ways, but a circumstantial account, by way of Perpignan, says the place was cap-

tion, during which the town was frequently taken and

lost by the opposing forces. The number of dead antwounded left upon the field was so large that all vehi

cles of every kind in the town were pressed into the

service for their removal.

cannon, and two thousand stand of small arms.

BAYONNE, July 20, 1873. Fighting was resumed on Friday at Igualada. The arlists had entrenched themselves in the suburbs, and expected the town to surrender unless speedily relieved. PERFIGNAN, July 20, 1873. The Carlists have captured Igualada, with 150 prison

tured by the Carlists, with one thousand prisoners, four

CHOLERA AT VIENNA.

LONDON, Saturday, July 19, 1873 Private advices from Vienna, dated July 17, state that up to that time there had been 61 cases of cholera reported, 42 of which had proved fatal. In a single hotel there were 42 persons attacked with symptoms of cholera, and six had died. The hoter was closed.

DEPARTURE OF THE SHAH FOR VIENNA. Paris, Saturday, July 19, 1873. The Shah of Persia and suite left Paris to-

day on a special train for Geneva. FOREIGN NOTES.

The French Assembly on Saturday voted to take a recess from July 27 until Nov. 5. It is now positively announced that the

atish Parliament will be prorogaed in the first week The master-builders of London have accepted erms of compromise with the journeymen. The masrs have formally agreed to the demands of the lour-ymen masons, and the expected strike has been

The Chinese laborers on the Cuban estates are becoming dissatisfied with being paid in paper curency. They contracted for their waves to be paid in alver, and unless the planters fulfill their agreement listurbances are likely to occur.

#### WASHINGTON.

THE NEW PIVE-DOLLAR NATIONAL BANK NOTES. Washington, July 19, 1873.

The plates for the new \$5 national bank note have been completed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, and the work of printdays, though they will not be ready for circulation for a month or six weeks. The new note will be one of the handsomest ever issued by the Government, its general appearance being far superior to the old one. The size orner, instead of the representation of Columbus disovering America, there is a vignette head of Rufus King, one of the first United States Senators from New-York. In the right hand end of the note, instead of the representation of Pocahontas and Smith, there is geo metrical inthe-work with the figure 5 engraved on the face thereof in white. Beneath this is the seal of the United States in green. At the top of the note are the words, "Circulating note national currency," in Roman will pay five dollars on demand. —, Cashier. —, President." And beneath this the words, "Secured by United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the officers appear in the center of it, instead Piete the face, one at either end of the cycloidal work. The back of the note is heatly designed and bedered by an elaborate scroll-work, with the word "five" in each corner. In the center is a classical figure representing America, and beneath this the words, "This note is receivable," etc. Another feature of the new note will be the numbering panel on the face beneath the signature of Eing. The background of this panel is so arranged in fugitive colors that any attempt to after the number will mutilize the whole. The back number will appear upon this plate, and the Government number upon the back of the note in blue flaures. The designs for the new 816 national bank notes are preparing, and work will soon be commented on the plates of that denomination.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW CONNEY. PROGRESS OF THE NEW COINAGE.

Five days ago 400,000 of the new silver trade dollar were delivered by the Philadelphia Mint. The dies for the dellar will be sent to the San Francisco and Carson Mouts in the early part of the present week, where the planchets are all ready for coining. The coinage at Francisco will be \$200,000 and at Carson \$100,000 worth. It is supposed that within the next six months some of these new dollars into circulation in this country.

The Director of the Mints has provided additional facilities at the New-York Assay Office to meet the demands upon it. The silver is sent to the Philadelphia Mint for coinage into half dollars and dimes, \$2,000,000 Mint for coinage into half dollars and dimes, \$2,000,000 of which are regularly sent to the South American and Central American States in the course of a year besides silver bars. The annual production of gold is officially stated at \$40,000,000. The coinage at San Francisco the present month will be \$3,000,000 in double eagles, the mint working its full capacity. The provisions relating to the abrasion of the new coinage act are being observed in all Treasury and Custom-house offices of the country. The renovation of the gold coinage will be completed within the next 12 months—about \$40,007,603 of the smaller coins. After this recoinage shall have been completed the cost of keeping the coinage in good candition will be very small. Only one-half of one per cent is lost on our gold coinage within a period of 25 years.

NO TREATY CONCLUDED WITH COCHEST.

NO TREATY CONCLUDED WITH COCHISE. The officers of the Department of the Interior say that there is no foundation for the current statement, original inting in California, that Gen. Howard had made a treaty with Cochise which the War Department had been unable to obtain upon application to the Interior Department. No request of this kind has been made; the fact is that Gen. Howard did not made a formal treaty with Coehise and had no authority to negotiate ne. The promises made Cochise and privileges accorded him did not give him even an implied permission to raid into Mexico. The difficulty in the matter arises from so establishing the new reservation as to give it a front of 50 miles along the Mexican border.

RULES FOR FRUIT DISTILLERIES. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a ircular to the Collectors of Internal Revenue in relation to fruit distillation. He directs that a true survey of each distillery be made and delivered to the distiller on or before the day of commencing operations. Should distillers desire to run on an old survey, Collectors must distillers desire to run on an old survey, Collectors must notify to the Commissioner. Distillers are required to make monthly reports promptly, showing the time operated each day, and correctly showing the quantity and kinds of material used. Where one or more kinds of material are used on the same day, the computation of the 80 per cent will be made on the material having the greatest capacity. The survey of every fruit distillery must be for its full capacity, and if one or more of the stills are not for use a notice of reduction must be forwarded togline Commissioner.

THE DAMAGE TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING. Gen. Franklin A. Stratton, the Civil Engineer at the Navy Yard, having made a thorough inspection of the Navy Department building, reports that \$10,000 will be

SPEECHES BY MINISTER JAY, BARON VON GAGERN, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., BARON SCHWARZ-

SENBORN, AND OTHERS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. VIENNA, July 5 .- About 200 Americans and 50 invited guests, of at least a dozen different nationali-ties, participated in the celebration of Independence Day at the Blumen Saal. The hall is the place where emonial dinners on a large scale are usually held. It fronts on the magnificent Ringstrasse, and has a pretty flower-garden in the rear, with the towering facade of an Archducal palace and the fretted spire of St. Stephen's for a background to the view across the vista of turf and flower-beds, fountains and shrubs. The banquet room was built for the annual exhibition of flowers; and its lofty ceilings, its walls painted with cool masses of green foliage, and its many windows opening upon the garden, make it as comfortable a place in which to eat a big dinner on a hot day as could be desired. A not very successful attempt had been made to decorate the room with a few American and Austrian flags and an armful of evergreens. A portrait of the Emperor Franz Joseph hung at one end of the room, flashed by engravings of Lincoln and Grant and surmounted by a small picture of Washington, and engravings of Gen. Sherman and Gen. Thomas faced each other from opposite columns. With characteristic American indifference to the forms of etiquette, the guests came in all sorts of costumes, and probably so badly dressed a party never before sat down to a formal dinner in Vienna. The toiletts de rigear of black dress-coat and white neck-tie predominated, it is true, but not a few came in rough traveling suits, and some forgot to honor the occasion by putting on clean linen. The tadles were in all degrees of dress, from plain street costumes and stars of their many orders, and these, with a few American army-uniforms, and now and then a dress of some bright hae, relieved the prevalent somoerness of olor. The dinner was appointed for 4 o'clock, and those who were so inexperienced in such affairs as to be punctual, had to wait an hour and a half, with the conation, however, of excellent music from two orchestras-the band of the 21st Austrian regiment, and the ienna Ladies' Orchestra, recently returned from their tour in the United States.

The company sat down at four long tables, a short one at the end of the room being occupied by the Commissioners of the United States and of a few distinguished guests. Prof. J. Lawrence Smith of Kentucky presided. At his right sat Baron Schwarz-Schborn, the General Director of the Exhibition, and on his left Minister John Jay. The other occupants of the table were United States Commissioners Schultz, Garrettson, and McElrath, the Rev. Dr. Chapin of New-York, Burgermeister Dr. Felder of Vienna, Baron Von Gagern, and the following Commissioners: Hamdi Bey, Turkey; Du Sommerard, France; Counselor Bielsky, Russin; Mr. Owen England; Counselor Moser, Germany; Count Bandonke, Belgium; Drew, China; Pascal, Spain; Wolfmagen, Denmark; De Silvera, Italy, anu<sub>1</sub>Rooddeneke, Holland. The dinner ought to have been much better for the price-\$7 a plate-which included no wine except a haif bottle of the vin ordinairs of the country. The guests would not have become very enthusiastic or patriotic if they had been limited to this allowance, Of course there were too many toasts and a surfeit of speeches. The dessert was not disposed of until 8 o'clock, and then we had the "weak, washy, everlasting flood" of Amerever, by a few really sensible, appropriate, and able speeches. The first toast, "The Day we Celebrate," was responded to by the President, Prof. Smith, who said the Pourth of July was fast becoming dear to the people of the whole world because on that day true liberty was born - a liberty not to be confounded with license-a liberty now re-spected by kings and emperors all over the earth. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the company drank the toast standing, with vehicment cheering and vigorous waving of naphtus and hammer-ing of the tables. To the second toast, "The President of the United States, Minister Jay said :

of the United States, Minister Jay said:

It is a pleasant feature of our gathering in this brilliant capital that there have inlogied in your plaintifs the voices of the various nationalities whose distinguished representatives honor us with their presence; and it is interesting to think how made of real harmony there is between this republican celebration and the Imperial Exposition of Industry and Art, which forms the latest, the wisest and the best of the historic Congresses of Vienna. The United States was among the first of the powers to welcome the magnificent scheme of the Baron Schwarz-Senborn, and in January, 1872. Count Andrassy expressed to me his great pleasure at learning from the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Washington how friendly an interest was fell by our Government in the success of their patriolic design. The President subsequently declared, and his words were dashed by the telegraph in every language of insistent of some of our learned countrymen whom I recognize to night, is to assist our youthful Republic at the completion of its dist century in the attempt to rival in her festival of industry, the magnificent through achieved by the Emperor, whose ancestors during six centuries have occupied the throne of this ancient Empire, and at whose invitation the nations of the world have brought to Vienna their noblest tributes to the cut time of the period. One feature of the Exposition which a very able journal of Vienna says will be its most beautiful and permanent feature, is the International Congress on Patents which is partly due to a suggestion of the President. To this Congress our Government has appointed one of the most experienced gentle men is our l'atent office. If our inventive countrymen with their cowerkers in Eugland and on the Continent can come to a happy accord on the policy to be pursued, a rare opportunity is here presented for their common benefit. In one view America may be thought to be less interested than any other in the establishment of an international patent system; for the refusal of patent protection in any land tends to direct to cur shores its inventive genius, as our Patent Office records show. But if a world-wide system can be suggested in the coming Congress, by which a patent granted fat Washington, at London, at Paris, at Berlin, or at Vienna, shall be respected throughout Europe and America, even if it shall tend to check the stream of genius fraucht with the elements of national wealth that now takes its westward way across the Atlantic, will it not read to create a new bond between the maions and to afford new strength for international friendship?

The next toast was "His Imperial, Royal and Apos olic Majesty. Francis Joseph L." in response to which Baron Max von Gagern sald, in very good English:

Baron Max von Gagern said, in very good English:

In this present year it was our Emperar himself who invited you, indies and gentlemen, to visit Vienna in so large a number as I am happy to meet to-day in this brilliant assembly. It was his sincere wish that Americans should enjoy whatever we are able to offer them with a true feeling of hospitality. Gentlemen, your great and glorious commonweath has nearly accomplished the first century of its independent existence, under a federal constitution in whose operation we admire a most happy equilibrium between the necessary central power and a sufficient autonomy of States. During that same period of a century, our old empire has had to struggle almost continually against unfavorable events. Nevertheless, I dare say that Austro-Hungary has exhibited undoubted proofs of her vitality, of solidarity in the common interests of her varied nationalities, proofs of her true wishes in favor of the progress of all classes of population; and I hope she did succeed in winning the sympathies of Americans. Austro-Hungary Indeed has always manifested her necessary peaceful vocation among the greats intons of Europe, and even of both hemispheres. Now, gentlemen, I fare state that for all this we are highly indebted to the wisdom of our Emperor and King, and to his faithful observance of principles and of existing treaties.

The armselved the examine was that of Charles Francis.

The speech of the evening was that of Charles Francis Adams, jr., in response to the toast to "The memory of the signers of the Declaration of Independence." Mr. Adams spoke in a fine voice and with a graceful manner, and his remarks furnished more food for though Navy Department building, reports that \$10,000 will be necessary to put it in proper condition. The damage to the furniture, carpeting, &c., amounts to about \$5,000. Arrangements will be made to complete the repairs as soon as possible, as the present quarters are too small.

Washington Notes.

The late appropriations made by the Legislature of this District are censured in Forney's Chronicle to-day. The aggregate of the appropriations made for the coming year is found to be about \$3,700,000 making the tax about \$3 per cent on taxable property, and beside this large amount there are water bonds and certificates authorized, virtually increasing the appropriations to \$8,000,000, and making the entire tax, general and special, between a tand 5 per cent. It has been represented by publications purporting to give the amount of all the appropriations to \$1,000,000, but even so the amount voted is largely in excess of what can be realized from all taxes that can be legally assessed.

Gen. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education, will deliver an address before the New-York State Teachers' Association at their twenty-eighth anniversary, at Uuca, N. Y., on the evening of the 24th inst. than one usually gets in after-dinner speeches. He said :

fresh lesson of great significance may yet be drawn to our own exceeding innerowement from the near contemplation of the founders of our Republic. What was it which caused these men to leave so deep a mark upon the instory of their country and of the world? Why do we even now so delicht to honor them! I do not think it was because they were men either especially brilliant or especially great. I venture to assert that their close upon our affection and respect is rightly due to another cause, arises, indeed, from the simple fact that, having work to do, they did that work like men. At a critical moment they stood up in the face of the world, in the dignity and independence of their manhood, and did the task which was before them to do in simple, honest fashion; not thinking in the face of the world, in the dignity and independence of their manhood, and did the task which was before them to do in simple, honest fashion; not thinking what great men they were, or what mannifecat results they had accomplished, or how manking hade fresults they had accomplished, or how manking hade of themselves and less of theatrical effects, they did what they had to do, and they did it well, for their hearts were in their work. They planted, and we have reaped; they labored, and we have entered into the fruits of their labors. To us, their successors, a new work is assigned, which should be the especial isesson of this place and day. It was the mission of our ancestors and of their immediate successors to found a Government, to subline a wilderness, and to lay the base, as we believe, of a more perfect civilization. To that work a century has been devoted. We, standing here in the pre-scale of the rich results of an older civilization, and under the very shadow of that great temple dedicated to the choicest fruits of the patient industry of all lands, We, at least, must realize how much there yet remains for us to do. The wilderness has indeed been subdued; it is for us to make it blossom as a garden. The fonomations are inid; it is for us to reset the stately superstructure. We, lookers on here in Vienna, cannot but feel and acknowledge, as day by day we move with wondering eyes among these gorgeous results of human skill and taste and toil, how little has yet by us been done, and how match remains to do. We cannot promise ourselves, our country, or the world, that we will assureally only the work in the large spirit in which our fathers energy in the whon our fathers energy in the spirit in which our fathers energy income here and here they are perfected in the sum of human possessions will even equal, much less surpass, those of other, and, perhaps, less favored innor. Therefore it is that now and here it is especially incombent mon as to proti by their great example—it is for Therefore it is that now and here it is especially incum-bent upon us to preat by their great example—it is for us to devote our-elves to our work, even as they devoted themselves to theirs; in no proud, vainglorious, boast-ful, or deflant spirit—not thinking of ourselves and of our own great deeds, nor of the grain-deur of our national attitude in the eyes of a wondering world, such indeed was not their spirit. Their great and excellent mostel we should have ever of a wondering world, such indeed was not their spirit. Their great and excellent model we should have ever before us, its independence, its dignity, its modesty, its firmness, and its zeal. In their spirit, and in their spirit only, can we approach our task, nor fear for the result. And if in this spirit we do so approach it, then, when the glorious structure of American civilization shash at last stand radiant and complete, rich in the last and radiant and complete, rich in the last and rapear results of human industry, science, and art, then, when we too have builded our lives into those walls, future generations, as they note the spirit in which we entered upon our work, may pass upon us as we now pass upon the signers of the becharation, and may promounce that we too are worthy to rank with "those

nounce that we too are worthy to rank with "tiles through whom we are here." The army and navy was responded to by Brig.-Gen. Kidder, who told the foreign guests how martial a main time of peace; how we organized a vast army in a few weeks when the need came, and returned a million turbance of industry. The sixth toast was, "The Victua Exposition of 1873." Baron Schwarz Senborn responded n Euglish, and said many pleasant tungs about America and the Americans, in a quiet conversational tone. The first people whom he had invited to the Exhibition were Americans. He was in Paris during the siege, dining on horsemeat with Minister Washburne and several of his countrymen, when he received a letter announcing that his imperial master had directed him to come home and make the Exhibition of 1873. He then invited his American friends to come to Vienna and bring all their countrymen with them. He had a warm liking for the United States. His only sister was married to an American, and had lived in New-York for 28 years. Then he liked us because we were a go-shead people. The Austrians were not a go-shead people, but were trying to become one. He surprised every one by complimenting our de-partment of the Exhibition, saying that America was better represented than at either of the preceding World's Pairs, and concluded by begging his hearers to write going to the Centennial Celebration in 1876, for which he wished the greatest success. The Baron's speech delighted everybody, and was often interrupted by applause. When he sat down he was given three hearty

'The eighth toast was "America at the Exposition.' The Hon, Jackson S. Schultz of New York, in his

sponse, remarked: response, remarked:

The circumstances under which we meet invite our attention to the cultivation of the arts of peace as the surest and best medical of orlinging within one common interest the nations of the whole carth. A great battle is here in progress. Mere than ever before in all the history of the past are the physical forces of markind engaged. We have here marshaled Great Britain, our material ancestor, with all her conceded power in those grand and ponderous from industries which deservedly command the attention of the world. Then, too, we have Austria France. are to open in America (at Philadelphia) an artistic and mechanical tournament in initiation of the three that mee preceded on this side of the ocean. There are those here to-day who from their efficial connection with that coming event might explain more fully than would be proper for me the principles upon which that International Exposition will proceed. But it is proper for me to say that our antion at large and all our ramily of State Governments will take part on that occasion, and then and there we respectfully give notice that we shall have no excuses to offer if we fail to present the whole industries of our country. We shall be at home and try most sincerely to reciprocate to other nationalities all the consideration and kindness which have been so generously exceuded to

The toast to the Press called out Col. Thomas W. Knox of New-York, who spoke in a jesting strain of the and totally unfounded reputation the American press has abroad for a disposition to slander and quarrel among its members, closing with an allusion to the rapidly increasing means of communication between ountries, whereby the press is enabled more and more o fulfill its noble purpose of uniting and familiarizing the nations of the earth with each other. After the close of Col. Knox's remarks the confusion among the guests became general; nearly all were standing up, and the noise of conversation quite drowned the reply of the Hon. G. W. Allen of Wisconsin to the scutiment The Expositions of National Industries the Pathways to Universal Peace." The efforts of the Chairman to restore order were partially successful, and he nounced the next toast: "The American Centennial Ex position of 1876," and Prof. W. P. Blake, one of the Executive Committee of the proposed Exhibition, briefly gave an account of the progress of the scheme in America and abroad There were numerous other teasts, which were responded to amid much confusion. The lady-orchestra then began to play selections from operas and familiar German airs, and all the remaining guests assembled in front of the platform and applauded and cheered, and showered the fair performers with bon-bons. In fact the ladies had a great success, and the encores were numerous. No doubt the performers deserved generous recognition of their skill; the success which they had during the whole evening is to be followed by other and greater ones no doubt, for Baron Schwartz, who heard them for the first time, engaged them on the spot to play in the Exhibition grounds. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the orchestra retired, and the few remaining guests filed out between the long tables strewn with lishes, and the variegated ranks of a large army of pottles and glasses.

## CLOSE OF THE GORDON CASE.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, July 19 .- The Court to-day met to hear the legal argument in the abduction case. Counsel for the defense cited several American and English legal authorities in support of his argument. The Court adjourned until Tuesday, when Judge Betawnay will give his decision.

# CALIFORNIA GRAIN EXPORTS.

San Francisco, July 19 .- The value of the lour and wheat experts from California to Atlantic and foreign ports for the year ending June 30 was \$19,252,000. The value of the entire wheat crop of last year was

Rear Admiral G. H. Scott, commanding the Atlantic squadros, visited Gon. Barry at Portress Mearos on

## THE RUINED BANK.

WAS MR. MILLS THE ONLY OFFENDER! JUDGE M'CUE TRANSFERRING HIS PROPERTY-THE OLD UNITED STATES COURT BUILDING DEEDED

TO EDGAR M. CULLEN, AND BACK AGAIN TO

A startling rumor, following on the heels of the revelations in regard to the Brooklyn Trust Company defalcations, was current in Brooklyn yesterday. The rumor was to the effect that Alexander McCue, the largest stockholder of the Company, on whose application the Company was forced to suspend payments, and a receiver was appointed on Saturday last, had been, since the death of Mr. Mills, transferring his real estate to his wife, in order to secure himself from less in case the Trust Company proved insolvent. The Register's office was not open yesterday, when the rumor reached THE TRIBUNE office, and the reporter deeming it useless to make inquiries of the Register (Hugh Me-Laughlin), called upon Mr. William Barre, that Deputy Register, who, up to a late hour, was not at home. Inquiry of various well-known and trustworthy persons revealed the truth of the ramor. It appears that Judge McCue has had transfers made of property in his possession to Edgar M. Cullens who in turn transferred it to McCue's wife. It was discovered that in the case of a piece of property on the north side of Montague-st., between Court and Clinton-sts.-the same which was formerly occupied by the United States Courts-and valued at \$90,000, had been, since the death of Mr. Mills, transferred to Cullen. This Mr. Cullen on the same day transferred to Mrs. McCue. The consideration in the case was alleged to be the value of some property in Fulton-st., adjoining the Halsey building, which was said to have been in Mrs. McCne's name, and to have been recently sold. What other transfers were made in the same way the reporter's informants were unable to say. They had heard, however, that the transfers had some connection with the recent developments in regard to the Brooklyn Trust Company; but what connection they could not say.

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS. A HALF MILLION OF CITY FUNDS LOST IN THE

WRECK-MR. MILLS'S ESTATE INADEQUATE TO PAY HIS LOSSES-HIS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGED WITHIN FORTY PER CENT OF ITS VALUE-THR SUICIDE TREORY EXPLODED.

The announcement, printed exclusively in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, of the embarrassed condition of the Brooklyn Trust Company, owing to the defaicadent, was confirmed by a notice passed near the Paying Teller's window to the effect that the Company had suspended business. In a short time after the hour for pening business the following official statement was

To the Public: The undersigned directors of the fire

This was signed by Daniel Chauncey, Alexander Me-Cue, William S. Tisdale, J. S. Rockwell, S. L. Husted, James D. Fish, John Halsey, and Henry Sanger, the only trustees who were in town. The bank referred to is the Nassan National of Brooklyn, which acted as the clear-ing bank for the Trust Company, and which on Friday refused to clear for the latter. This action of the Coupany was soon so generally known that there was no rush of depositors to the bank, though several came in in the course of the forenoon to learn the truth of the reports they had heard, and some went through the form of making out cheeks and pre-senting them for payment in order to see evidently ignorant of the state of affairs, and came expecting to receive their money. These were greatly surprised and disappointed. One who had deposited \$2,000 to await the completion of a real estate transaction, entered with the friend from whom he was to make the purchase, and his countenance fell as he was told that his check could neither be cashed nor certified. Most of the depositors who called were good-natured under their disappointment, and received the most positive assurances from the officers and directors that the suspension was only temporary, and that all liabili ties of the Company would be paid in full.

Judge Alexander McCue, one of the directors of and

counsel for the Trust Company told a TRIBUNE reporte that an examination of the accounts of the Company had shown that Mr. Mills overdrew about \$146.000; but that this would have produced no embarrassment if the danger of a panic had not been created by the Nassau Bank in refusing to clear for the Trust Company. There were about \$2,000,000 of deposits, of which \$450,000 belonged to the city. About \$700,000 of this was out on loans which could be called in at once, and taco, one was there had been a run on the concern, sould have been safely 'met, but it was judged best in the interest of both depositors and stockholders, to suspend business until a thorough examination coul i be made of the affairs of the Company. He was sure that the depositors would not suffer, as the stockholders were men of large property and were personally liable. He said that Mr. Stillman, of the firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons of New-York City, had \$460,000 on deposit with them, and that be had called at the bank on Friday evening to inquire about the rumors of trouble he had heard. Having been fully satisfied of the healthy condition of the Company, he had declined to remove any part of his deposit.

Application was made, on Saturday, before Judge Pratt of the Supreme Court, by Judge Alex. McCue, through his counsel, Edmund Blaney, for the appoint ment of a receiver of the Trust Company. The plainting sets forth that he is the owner of 200 shares of the capi tal stock of the Trust Company, that it is unable to pay its debts, and asked for an injunction forbidding the Company from transacting business. The injune tion was granted, and Daniel Chauncey, the acting President, appointed receiver. A bond of \$100,000 was given by Mr. Chauncey, and Mesars, J. S. Rockwell, Alex. McCue, and S. L. Husted, all trustees of the Com pany, became his sureties. Considerable surprise was anifested by those conversant with the co the Company at this action of the trustees, and especially that Judge McCue should have been concerned in it The charter of the Trust Company was originally obtained by a number of gentlemen chiefly concerned in the Home Life Insurance Company. They failed to use it, and in time it passed into the hands of Judge McCue. who, in connection with Mr. Miks and others, organize t the Company. It is deemed strange that Judge McCue concern he did so much to organize. Secretary Rodman was a warm personal friend of Judge McCue, and is understood to owe his appointment as Secretary to the

MR. MILLS'S EXTENSIVE REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS. F. H. Smith, clerk in Mr. Mille's office for 20 years, and Mr. Moody of the firm of Moody & Hackley, the real estate agents of the deceased, were seen by a TRIBUNE

reporter, and made the following joint statement: Mr. Mills began his real estate ventures in 1853 by the purchase of a number of lots on Atlantie-ave., and the building of houses on the same. From 1853 to 1870 he continued to do a large business in buying lots and soiling them to builders on loans. The property was for the most part situated in South Brooklyn, though he was also the possessor, at various times, of property in other portions of the city and in Flatbush. At one time he had 50 houses in process of construction. He would often convey titles to houses and lots before the houses

See Eighth Page.